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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/770,020	01/25/2001	David A. Seaman	36287-00702	5223
27171	7590	05/18/2006	EXAMINER	
MILBANK, TWEED, HADLEY & MCCLOY 1 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10005-1413			SUBRAMANIAN, NARAYANSWAMY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3624	

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to applicants' communication filed on February 23, 2006. Amendments to the specification and claims 15 and 23 have been entered. Identification of independent claims 24, 25, 33-34 under "Remarks" section on page 9 is incorrect, because there are no claims beyond claim 23. Applicants are respectfully requested to make the correction. Rejections made under 35 USC 101 pertaining to claims not claiming a technological basis in the preamble and the body of the claim, is hereby withdrawn in view of persuasive arguments. Rejections made under 35 USC 112, second paragraph pertaining to "the metes and bounds of the limitation are not clear" are withdrawn in view of the amendments and persuasive arguments. Claims 15-23 are pending in the application and have been examined. The rejections and response to arguments are stated below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 15-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory Subject matter.

35 USC § 101 requires that in order to be patentable the invention must be a "new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof" (emphasis added).

Claims 15-23 recite "An exchangeable security". It is not clear if the claimed invention is a "new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and

useful improvement thereof”. An exchangeable security is essentially a collection of information and rights and as such does not fall into one of the above-mentioned categories.

Also the claims are nonfunctional descriptive material, per se. There is no computer-readable medium recited and even if there was a medium, the information recited, i.e. value, amount, right, is not functional descriptive material. In other words, this is not directed to an executable program or a data structure that would control a computer, it is just a collection of data.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 15-23 are rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is not clear if by the term “An exchangeable security”, the Applicant means “a method”, “an apparatus” or “a process”. The applicant’s arguments that “the claimed inventions relate to financial devices within the field of financial technology” has no support in the specification. Nowhere in the specification has “An exchangeable security” been described as “a financial device”. Clarification is required.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed.

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Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 15-23 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 43-51 of copending Application No. 09/769,999 to Seaman as discussed in paragraph 9 of the office action mailed on October 18, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 15-17 and 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldman Sachs Prospectus Supplement No. 150 (in IDS dated January 25, 2001).

Claim 15, the Goldman Sachs Prospectus teaches an exchangeable security that is tradable on a securities exchange (See Prospectus page S1, listing includes this feature), comprising: an issue value of the exchangeable security that is based on a price of an underlying security at a first time (See Prospectus page S1, reference price is a price of the underlying security); a linked payment amount linked to the exchangeable security (See Prospectus page S1, interest rate is a payment amount linked to the exchangeable security); and an exchange right beginning at a second time, where under the exchange right, a holder of the exchangeable security may exchange the exchangeable security for the underlying security and receive the linked payment amount, the second time after the first time (See Prospectus page S1, Exchange right exercised on the interest due date teaches this feature. The issue date is the first date and interest due date is the second date).

The Prospectus does not explicitly teach the feature of a share of the exchangeable security is exchangeable for a share of the underlying security. In other words the Prospectus does not explicitly teach the feature wherein the conversion ratio is 1 (that is one share of exchangeable security is exchanged for one share of the underlying security).

Official notice is taken that conversion ratios of “n”, where “n” is any number from a fraction to any multiple is old and well known in the art of finance and investments. By specifying the conversion ratio in the prospectus the issuer makes it very clear to the investor about the number shares of the underlying security the investor can get upon conversion.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include this feature at the time of invention to the disclosure of the Goldman Sachs Prospectus. By including this feature

the issue price of the exchangeable security could be varied to reflect the price of the underlying security.

Claims 16-17, and 19-22, the Goldman Sachs Prospectus teaches the features wherein the price of the underlying security is a market price of a share of the underlying security (See Prospectus Page S2, first Column) or closing price of a share of the underlying security (See Prospectus Page S4, second Column); wherein the second time is a defined period after the first time, the defined period selected from the group including one month, one quarter, semi-annual, single year and multiple years (See Prospectus Page S1, first Column, interest payment dates are semiannual) including two years after the first time (See Prospectus Page S1, first Column, interest payment dates are semiannual and hence the fourth interest payment coincides with a two year time period); the right to exchange the exchangeable security for the underlying security further comprises the right to: deliver a share of the exchangeable security; and receive a share of the underlying security or receive an amount representing the value of a share of the underlying security at the second time (See Prospectus Page S7, first Column).

Claim 23, the Goldman Sachs Prospectus teaches an exchangeable security that is tradable on a securities exchange (See Prospectus page S1, listing includes this feature), comprising: an issue value of the exchangeable security that is a price of an underlying security or basket of underlying securities at a first time (See Prospectus page S1, reference price is a price of the underlying security); a payment amount linked to the exchangeable security (See Prospectus page S1, interest rate is a payment amount linked to the exchangeable security); and an exchange right beginning at a maturity date of the exchangeable security, where under the exchange right, a holder of the exchangeable security may exchange a share of the exchangeable security for a share of the

underlying security and receive the linked payment amount, the maturity date after the first time (See Prospectus page S1, Exchange right exercised on the interest due date teaches this feature. The issue date is the first date and maturity date is the second date. On maturity, the holder gets the interest payment for the last six months and can exchange the exchangeable security for cash or securities).

The Prospectus does not explicitly teach the step wherein the conversion ratio is 1 (that is one share of exchangeable security is exchanged for one share of the underlying security).

The Prospectus does not explicitly teach the feature of a share of the exchangeable security is exchangeable for a share of the underlying security. In other words the Prospectus does not explicitly teach the feature wherein the conversion ratio is 1 (that is one share of exchangeable security is exchanged for one share of the underlying security).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include this feature at the time of invention to the disclosure of the Goldman Sachs Prospectus. By including this feature the issue price of the exchangeable security could be varied to reflect the price of the underlying security.

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldman Sachs Prospectus Supplement No. 150 (in IDS dated January 25, 2001) in view of Prospectus, Holders Semiconductors (in IDS dated January 25, 2001).

Claim 18, the Goldman Sachs Prospectus teaches an exchangeable security of claim 15 as discussed above.

The Goldman Sachs Prospectus does not explicitly teach the features wherein the underlying security is a basket of securities and the right to exchange a share of the exchangeable

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security for a share of the underlying security at the second time further comprises the right to exchange a share of the exchangeable security for the basket of securities.

The Holders Semiconductors Prospectus teaches the feature wherein the underlying security is a basket of securities and the right to exchange a share of the exchangeable security for a share of the underlying security at the second time further comprises the right to exchange a share of the exchangeable security for the basket of securities (See Holders Semiconductors Prospectus pages 3 and 13-17)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include this feature at the time of invention to the disclosure of the Goldman Sachs Prospectus. By including this feature the investor of the exchangeable security would receive a diversified portfolio of securities and thereby lower his/her unsystematic risk.

Response to Arguments

11. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Applicant's other arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

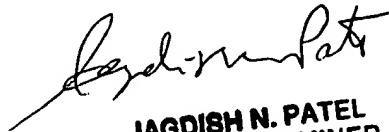
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dr. Narayanswamy Subramanian whose telephone number is (571) 272-6751. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 8:30 AM to 7:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent Millin can be reached at (571) 272-6747. The fax number for Formal or Official faxes and Draft to the Patent Office is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PMR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PMR only. For more information about the PMR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dr. N. Subramanian N.S.
May 11, 2006



JAGDISH N. PATEL
PRIMARY EXAMINER